WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1823. [NO. 165.

Office of the Western Carolinian,
Salisbury, June 10, 1823.

As the EXPENSES of this establishment are beginning to bear rather an inverse ratio to the *receipts*, the Editor is compelled to adopt some plan that promises a better reward for his labors in future. The practice in this office, hitherto, has been too careless. Papers have been sent to a great many who are unknown to the Editor, either personally or by report; they pay $1 50 in advance; and it seems that is all many of them ever intend to pay, after receiving the paper one, two, and three years. In future, the terms of the Western Carolinian will be as follows:

Three dollars a year, payable yearly in advance. Every paper sent at a distance, will be discontinued after the time has expired for which it has been paid for, unless the subscriber is known to be good; in the latter case, the paper will be sent until paid for and ordered to be stopt.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. Advertisements from a distance must be paid for, or their payment assumed by a responsible person, before they can be published.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

PHILO WHITE.

Sign, Coach, and House PAINTING.

GEO. W. GRIMES begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to execute all kinds of house, sign, coach, and ornamental Painting. Having procured an ample supply of materials, and having, for a number of years past, devoted almost his whole attention to acquire a competent knowledge of this branch of business, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor him with orders in the above line. Gilding and Glazing will also be executed in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand, for sale, copal and Japan *Varnish*.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, one or two lads, from 15 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits; to whom, if they prove themselves deserving of it, a good chance will be given.

Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1823.——*39

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS:

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a dirtance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present.....and *only* the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. '14t'66

Executor's Sale.

ON Tuesday of next August Court, there will be offered for sale, that large and convenient establishment in Salisbury, three doors east from the Court House, the property of the late Barnabas Krider. The house is 60 by 30 feet, with every convenience appertaining to a public house; it is well known as having been occupied as such for about 30 years. The establishment is so well known, that it would be useless to say any thing of its conveniences, &c. Terms of payment will be made to accommodate the purchaser.

THOS. HOLMES,
JACOB KRIDER,
Executor.

Salisbury, June 24, 1823. 8t66

Farm for Sale.

THERE will be sold, on Wednesday, 13th of August next, if not previously sold at private sale, a tract of Land lying on the waters of Grant's Creek, containing about 230 acres, joining John Litaker and others. A great part of the above tract is of the first rate woodland, with a good meadow of about ten or twelve acres, the balance of the land now under cultivation. A good dwelling-house, still house, barn, and other out houses. The above plantation is eight miles west of Salisbury.

The above land belongs to the estate of Barnabas Krider, dec'd. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

The sale will take place on the premises.

8t66 THOS. HOLMES,
JACOB KRIDER,
Salisbury, June 24, 1823. *Ex'rs.*

Notice.

THERE will be sold at the Court House in Salisbury on Thursday of August Court the balance of unsold personal property belonging to the Hon. P. Locke, deceased, viz, Waggon, Geers, &c. and a few other small articles. Eight months credit will be given and bond and security required.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd. are earnestly requested to make payment, as longer indulgence will not be given. All those having claims may present them, and receive pay.

JOHN SCOTT, *Ex'r.*

July 25, 1823. t68

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

JOHN BECKWITH.

Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—'44tf

Doct. Thos. I. Johnson,

HAVING located himself in Charlotte, (Mecklenburg county,) respectfully tenders his services in the several departments of his profession to the citizens of the Village and its contiguous country. All calls will meet with prompt and assiduous attention. His residence is at Dr. S. Henderson's Hotel, where he can be found, unless professionally engaged.

Charlotte, July 17, 1823. 4wt47

New Arrangement.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the *Mercantile Business* which has been for a number of years transacted by Daniel Cress, sen. of Salisbury, will in future be conducted by me, in the same building; where every necessary attention and particularity will be given, to render satisfaction to those who may please to favor me with their custom.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, March 28, 1823.—'47tf

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.

May 14. EDWARD CRESS.

Windsor Chair Making.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public at arge, that they have associated, under the firm of *Grimes & Cooper*, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its branches. They are well prepared to make all kinds of Windsor and Fancy Chairs, from $12 to $120 per set. Gentlemen wishing elegant chairs, or settees, may rely upon having them as elegantly made at the shop of the subscribers, as at any other in the State. Old chairs and settees repaired, at a reasonable rate, and on short notice.

The subscribers are also completely prepared, with a good stock of timber, to make all kinds of *Bedsteads*, at from $3 to $25.

GEO. W. GRIMES,
*39 JOHN COOPER.

NORTH CAROLINA.

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1823. Constantine L. Banner, *vs.* Robert L. Winston.....Original attachment levied on thirty-five acres of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Robert L. Winston, is an in inhabitant of another government, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, requiring the said Robert L. Winston, to be and appear, at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to he held for the county of Stokes, at the court house in Germanton, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to replevy, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment will be rendered against him according to the plaintiff's demand.

MATTHEW L. MOORE, *C. C.*

Price adv. $4. 6t70

State of North Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring Term, 1823. Catharine Cowan *vs.* Thomas Cowan; Petition for divorce. In this case it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Star, and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgement will be had pro confesso, and the cause heard ex parte.

Witness, R. WORKE, *Clk.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt'71

State of North Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Spring Term, 1823..... William Sloan *vs.* Samuel Carson, David Carson, Andrew Carson, William Carson, Eleazer Carson, Mary Carson, James Scott and his wife Martha, Jacob Weathetby and his wife Margaret: Original bill for the conveyance of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the above defendants live beyond the limits of the State, it is therefore *ordered*, by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for three months successively, that unless the defendants appear at our next court, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, as to them and the case heard ex parte.

JOHN N. HART, *C. M. C. E.*

Paid $4 3mt76

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1823: Jane Weaver *vs.* William Weaver.....Petition, divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.

HY. GILES, *C. S. C.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt70

Notice.

THE sale of the residue of the property, belonging to the estate of Jesse A. Pearson, deceased, will commence at Mock's Old Field in the forks of the Yadkin, on Wednesday the 13th of August next, and continue from day to day until all is sold; consisting of NEGROES, Horses, a stock of likely Cattle, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of other property. All which, will be sold without reserve on liberal terms; which will be made known on the days of sale.

A. NESBITT, *Adm'r.*

July 4, 1823. 5t66

ROWAN POOR-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT, For Sale.

BY an act of the last Legislature, the County Court of Rowan, is authorized to sell the present Poor-House establishment, and with the proceeds thereof, to purchase other lands, and erect other buildings in some more central situation. The county court accordingly, have appointed a committee to ascertain, what cast be obtained for said lands, and improvements, and to make a report of the same. The premises consists of 200 acres of land, the greater part of which is wood-land, and eight or nine very good log houses; there is also a spring of excellent water near the houses.

The subscriber will receive proposals for the purchase of said establishment from this time until the Wednesday of the ensuing August Court. Persons wishing to purchase, will state in writing the price they are willing to give, and the terms of payment.

THOS. L. COWAN.

July 18, 1823. 4wt67

Catawba Navigation COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE, that a fourth instalment of Ten Dollars, on each, and every share of stock subscribed, in the N. C. Catawba Company, is required to be paid, to the Treasurer in Charlotte on or before the first day of January, 1828. By order of the Board,

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, *Treas.*

October 23, 1822. 4wt65

$10 Reward---Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, living in the county of Rowan, on the 24th June, a negro man named *Davy*; this boy formerly belonged to Gen. J. A. Pearson, dec'd; he is well know as his carriage driver and servant. He is tall in stature, of very black complexion, about twenty-one years of age, his clothing not recollected. I have no idea where he is gone. Any person giving information to the subscriber, at Mock's Old Field, or securing him in jail, or otherwise, so as he may be again in my possession, shall receive the above rewarded.

E. M. PEARSON.

June 25, 1823. 60

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 17th May last, DENNIS, a negro man, twenty-eight or thirty years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, yellow complexion, (say a mulatto) has a dent in his forehead occasioned by a blow, also a scar on his hand from a hurt. Has a good set of teeth, bold appearance, high nose, and wears a pair of whiskers. He took with him various clothing, and obtained a permit to pass to Mr. Matthew Harris'

Any person apprehending said negro and confining him in any safe jail in the United States, so that I get him, shall be liberally rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid, by their giving information to Mr. Benjamin Colquett, Greensborough, Geo. Dennis was purchased by the said Colquett, near Frederickstown, Maryland, twelve month past.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

May 30. 6wt68

Ran-Away, or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, on the 4th July, a mulatto fellow named BILL, 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, with a remarkable singular mark on the right side of his nose, rather of a purple colour, his clothing not recollected; he has been in the jail of Salisbury.

I will give a reward of 10 dollars, to any person who will deliver the said negro to me, or secure him in jail so I may get him; or 25 dollars if stolen, on delivery of him and the thief. If he has a free pass, I will give a reward of 50 dollars, for the delivery of him and the person who gave it to him, upon its being satisfactorily proven that he is the person, I purchased said negro of Dr. Isaac Philips of Rockingham county.

SAMUEL GUY.

Iredell County, 4th July, 1823. 62tf

NORTH CAROLINA.

BURKE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March Term, 1823. Lovice Penington *vs.* Ezekiel Penington: Petition for divorce and alimony. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Star and Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

Copy test, W. W. ERWIN, *C. B. S. C. C.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt69

NORTH CAROLINA.

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Session, 1823. James Torrence *vs.* Charles D. Conner.....Original attachment, levied in the hands of Alfred D. Kerr, and he summoned as garnisbee; also, on one negro boy. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this cause resides out of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the defendant appear before this Court on the first day of the next term to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, and replevy the property levied on, and plead to the said cause, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered against said defendant pro confesso.

Test, R. SIMONTON, *Clk.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt71

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

From the Raleigh Register.

To The Freemen of North-Carolina.

Fellow Citizens: A free citizen of your state, takes this method of submitting a few, out of many weighty reasons, which demonstrate the justness and absolute necessity of the amendments contemplated in the Constitution of North-Carolina. First, then, as respects Representation: the 3d and 3d section of the aforesaid Constitution declares, that "each County shall be entitled to two Representatives and one Senator, to be chosen annually by ballot"—without regard to the relative population of the different counties: while it was evident even at that early period, that a great inequality did exist between some of the counties, in point of population. This inequality, from length of time and many other operative causes, have grown into an alarming magnitude, and now presents the anomaly in republican government, of a minority of citizens electing a majority of the members of the General Assembly of this state.—Our General Assembly is composed at this time of 196 members. If If we take one county, say Rockingham, as affording a sufficient population for three delegates, and apportion the representation in the other counties agreeably thereto, we should only have 162 members in the legislature, 34 less than there are at preseut. There would be a saving to the state by the reduction of this number of members of $5,600 annually. The federal population of North-Carolina, agreeably to the census of 1820, is 556,695. One hundred and ninety two thousand two hundred and ten souls compose the population of 32 counties, which send 96 members—a majority of three in both houses, viz. two in the Commons, and one in the Senate; the consequence is, that they engross to themselves all the momentary power of legislation—such for instance as those of passing laws to affect your lives, liberty and property.—Also, the power of conferring appointments, both executive, judicial and military. And as respects the latter, of promoting through all the gradations from a Captain up to a Major-General.—Neither should the primary power of deputing our Senators to the United States Congress be omitted in enumerating the formidable perogative exercised by a mere handful of the people of North-Carolina, through their agents in the General Assembly. Besides the counties above spoken of, there are 31 others in the state that contain a population of 364,485, but represented under the present Constitution by only 93 members in the legislature. These 93 members are the representatives of 172,275 federal numbers more than the 96 to whom they stand opposed. In other words, it is obvious that a minority of something like one third of the population of the state, governs a corresponding majority of two thirds. As regards the revenue paid into the public treasury by the 32 counties that are represented by 96 members, it amounts to only $20,825 65; while on the other hand the remaining 31 counties that have a minority of 93 members pay $45,763 63, which is $4,112 33 more than double the amount of the contribution of the former. To continue the contrast which we are drawing between the political immunities, we discover one county paying a revenue of $1,936 12 on lands and poles, at the same time that five others together pay the inconsiderable sum of $137 10 on the like property. Notwithstanding which vast disproportion, between the five separately, and the one large county, in regard to the revenue contributed by them, the former are aggregately represented by 15 members, and latter only by 3. The citizens of the five small counties must consequently possess five times as much power in governmental affairs as the citizens of the large county. And when the freemen of North-Carolina are called out to fight the battles of their country, the one county that pays an excess of revenue, over and above five others, must in addition to other intolerable grievances, furnish a much larger quota of militia than the five together. Neither can the present mode of representation, be defended on the principles of territory; for we there find as great a difference in the different counties, as there are in the revenue and population. But should any one be of opinion that the 32 counties with a population of 192,310 federal members are entitled to 96 representatives, their present number; I would ask if the remaining 31 counties with a like population of 364,484, are not on the same principles of equity and justice, equally entitled to 182 members, in place of 93 their present number? Or in other words if Washington county with a population of 3,319 federal numbers, is entitled to three representatives, Rockingham, with her federal population of 10,384, is on the same principles entitled to 9 in place of 3, her present number. There are moreover 5 or 6 counties whose revenue do not pay their immediate representatives. The deficit consequently, comes out of the pockets of the citizens of the larger counties. So that, fellow-citizens, a majority of you are compelled to compensate, by way of taxation, a portion of legislators who are not your immediate servants; who know but little of your interest and sentiment, and care still less about them. In fact you are made, in a moral point of view to acknowledge your impotence and legislate against your own sovereignty.—Upon the whole, after maturely contemplating the defects in our existing Constitution, have, with high reverence for the consecrated merit of the authors of that instrument, and with a due sense of the dangers consequent upon innovation in long established institutions, adopted the solemn and unequivocal belief, that as respects one feature in the Constitution of North Carolina, viz. annual sessions of the Legislature, they are of no adequate benefit to the State, and should be abolished. The various reasons for this deliberate conclusion, I will not attempt to give within the limited compass of an address like the present.—Suffice it to say, that the mind of man is too active to remain unemployed. That to afford it a useful and dignified developement, you must both in private and in public life, restrain it within a sphere where the objects of the attention are neither too numerous, nor too familiar. As regards legislation, a multiplicity of subjects are too well calculated to beget embarrassment in adopting measures, and a proportionate unfitness in their operations. A perpetual or familiar recurrence of the same matters, leads to superrerogation, or disposes an assembly of legislators, to tamper excessively with every thing that has already been accomplished. Such are the effects of multiplying and rendering too familiar the objects of a legislators attention. In my estimation annual sessions of the General Assembly infallibly lead to the evils just intimated; and therefore it is that I deprecate them, and greatly prefer biennial sessions. I prefer the latter because I think that legislation under such a system would keep pace with and not outrun the necessities of the state. I prefer them because I am convinced that with biennial sessions the legislature would be beneficially employed in making laws for the actual necessities of the community, as they really and successively presented themselves; instead of wasting their time and the public treasure, in an endless round of enacting, repealing, and reinstating the same—as is the case under the present Constitution. As one argument in favor of biennial sessions of the legislature, look at the expence of that body in its session of the year 1821. That session cost the state $83,419 91½, which expence may be safely assumed as the average expence of the legislature every year hereafter as long as annual sessions shall continue to be held. Let the legislature be convened once in two years, instead of every year; and the making our laws will cost but half what they have heretofore done; for example, the session of 1821 produced by way of compensation to the members, and printing the laws exacted by them, an expendi[illegible]; taking this expendi[illegible] cost of the legislature for session of that body, time, would under the present sink to the state the sum of $[illegible] 98½. If there be certainty in arithmetical calculations, and no additional extravagance of official compensation follow a change of the constitution, event by no means to be anticipated, biennial sessions would cost just half of the above named sum in ten years, and leave the other molty as a handsome surplus to be vested by the government in any one of the laudable projects now on foot for advancing internal improvement.

Again, if we make population the criterian for apportioning representation, and allow two commoners and one Senator to every 10,284 federal numbers, which comprise the present population of Rockingham, we should so curtail the present number of representatives as to dispense with 34, and thus realize an additional saving to the state of about $6,600 each session, which in five sessions would amount to $33,000; the latter sum added to $167,099 92½, the gain in ten years by exchanging annual for biennial sessions of the legislature, presents a most flattering picture to the mind, of the economical and salutary results, which would certainly attend an alteration in the constitution in the particular features above exposed, according to the mode suggested. I am of opinion that I may assume, without the least temerity, that the framers of our constitution never intended it to operate as it does. I would ask, if it be possible for a rational mind to suppose that such a constellation of republican sages, could have wished or de-

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 5, 1823.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*American*" is on file, and will probably be published, in a few weeks.

"*Aurunti,*" is on a subject, and in a shape, that may lead to communications of a disputatious nature;—such as we would wish to avoid, particularly in matters of religion.

"*Juvenis*" is on our table; but we have concluded to discontinue publishing any more of the "enigmatical lists;" generally, they are not of a character to interest many of our readers, few of whom will perplex their brains long to *enucleate* the mystery of what belle's name is compounded of "3-7 of a back tooth, and 2-8 of the second meal of the day." In fact, there is as little ingenuity, as there is interest, in these new-fashioned enigmas.

"*Whin,*" ("*lines addressed by a Whin shrub personified,* to a young Lady watering her plants,") is on hand. We have not as yet determined what to do with him,—whether to transplant him to our muse's corner, or to let him remain in the garden, and vegetate by the side of Miss Nancy's watering-pot.

"*Iron Tongue*" rings too loud on the fraternity of Justices: A good Justice of the Peace, is a blessing to his neighborhood—there are some good ones; and for the sake of the good, we should have some mercy on the bad ones.

"*Reformado,*' writes very well; and we should be glad of his correspondence in a different style; but at present he comes in somewhat "a questionable shape." Were we to judge from the manner in which he wields his pen in irony, we would say, that he need not shrink from meeting his friend "Common Sense," in point blank argument. To such a course we would advise him.

The communication, without a name, on the practice of electioneering, et altera, come to hand too late for this week's paper. The sentiments contained in it, are good; but they are too much lifted up on stilts. After applying to it the pruning knife, it shall appear in our next.

A CARD.

"*The Printer's Devil*" presents his compliments to "Appleton," and begs that in his next communication he will remember his *stops, capitals* and *spelling*, otherwise it may be difficult to find out whether he is against or for Mr. Crawford.

WIDOWS.

There are, at this time, not less than 34 widows residing in the town of Salisbury, and *not one* widower. The fact is a curious one; but it is easily accounted for.

A Nest of Counterfeiters broken up.

A friend writes us from Lincolnton, that on the 27th instant, certain persons, by the names of *David Gillam, John Powers, Christian Rhodes, Michael Rhyne* and others, were arrested, and brought to examination on the charge of counterfeiting. *Rhyne* was discharged, Rhodes admitted to bail, and the others committed to jail. In the course of the examination information leaked out as to the place where their apparatus for coining was concealed: a party set out in search of the same. On reaching the house of Gillum Powers, they there, by a curious accident, found twenty dollars, manufactured principally out of *pewter*, but very badly executed: they also found 15 more concealed in a piece of woods not far from the house,—these last were in a very imperfect state, not as yet having received the impression of the stamps.—It remained yet to find out the moulds, and these were also brought to light in a curious manner —During the time, while the party were making their search, they were regaled with many gentle oaths and appropriate epithets from the *Ladies* of Gillam, and David Powers:—at length, Mrs. Powers, in a canting way, said to the party, "that they had better dig up the garden,"—the searchers observing signs of alarm in the countenance of the other fair one, at this unseasonable remark of her companion, determined to take her at her word; they commenced searching in the garden, and in a very short time, found the moulds in a sugar dish, buried in the earth; also, pewter, and many other ingredients necessary to carry on the trade of coining dollars. In the course of the different searches, about 60 dollars were found with the party.—Our readers, we have no doubt, would be surprised to hear that all this has been going on in the neighborhood of their old acquaintance, *Abraham Collins*, and he has no hand in it;—but let them check their surprise,—for old Abraham, and young Abraham too, were there:—they were implicated, examined, and committed to jail—young Abraham is a grand-son of the old one, and, from all accounts, bids fair to be worthy of the stock from whence he sprang. The old man says he is 70 years,—the young one is about 18 years of age.

These are the persons who some time since discovered the Silver mine in Lincoln:—it is now ascertained to be a trick of theirs, to cover their counterfeiting operations.

The citizens of Lincoln, and its vicinity, deserve well of the community, for their perseverance in detecting this gang of villains:—they spent 4 days in searching out, arresting, and guarding them until examined, and committed.

...blood ... proclaimed ... Bill of Rights, as well as the Constitution itself? Were it not impious to suspect them of ever having in the least inclined to "the damned heresy" which would aggrandize a few at the expense of the many? Or of having intentionally laid the foundation for the crying evils which have actually resulted from the sublime, though human, and necessarily imperfect labours? Were it not the grossest sacrilege, in a word, to impute to those great and good men any prospective assent to that odious result of our Constitution (altogether unforeseen to them) which has finally raised a minority far above the majority of the people, and invested them with unlimited control over life, liberty and property? If one American can here either think or feel differently from me, I would blush at his hardihood, and lament his degeneracy: proclaim the shameful enormity, "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askulon!" I repeat, no man of ordinary comprehension, whether he has ever seen the Bill of Rights or not, can be deluded into an idea that the illustrious framers of our constitution, at all intended that a minority, however organized, should govern a majority. Such an idea is at war with the genius and character of that instrument, is wholly irreconcilable to the dictates of common sense, and imports a monstrous libel upon the sages of '76.—The proceedings of the Legislature immediately and for some time after the adoption of the Constitution, when that body was composed principally by the identical men who framed the constitution, satisfactorily shew a solicitude on their part to establish the principle of equal representation at the earliest period, upon a conspicuous and firm foundation. For at its first session, held under the constitution in 1777, we find that body dividing and subdividing many of the original counties, so as to make them more equal in population and representative weight. This equitable policy was pursued, session after session, up to the year 1789, when a resolution passed the General Assembly, recommending the calling a Convention, with limited powers to adopt the Federal Constitution, locate the seat of government, and allow the town of Fayetteville a representative, on the same principles with other representative Boroughs in the State. But when we reflect upon the inauspicious times in which our Constitution was framed—when we call to mind that it originated in 1776 at the commencement of the American Independence, it is a matter of great wonder and admiration that such an instrument, drafted amidst similar perils, amidst the agonies of revolution, and the turmoils of a then hopeless contest, should be as perfect as it is, and marred by so few practical defects. Nevertheless, from the causes mentioned and the absence of appropriate lights, in both ancient and modern history, to guide our ancestors in modelling the plan of the Constitution; it has failed to answer some of its important ends; and does, unquestionably, to a great extent, operate on us oppressively. But the framers thereof wisely engrafted the 21st section of the Bill of Rights in the Constitution, to-wit: that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty. This they did from a conviction, that after the storm of war had subsided, the various changes in the condition of the people, consequent upon the reign of peace and prosperity, in our land, would demand a modification, at times, of their fundamental charter; and no doubt from a persuasion that when amendments thereto became necessary, the people would always be blessed with public men well qualified for recurring to the first principles and framing those amendments. But, when peace succeeded the toils of revolution, the minority of North-Carolina, in consequence of their superior facilities for acquiring dominion, actually did take all power into their own hands, and uniformly retained the same, to the stern, uncompromising, arbitrary pride, created by this power. May we attribute, without hesitation, the melancholy fact of our General Assembly's having heretofore passed no resolution for calling a Convention. By a Convention, this power would be laid prostrate. As long, therefore, as it triumphs in the Legislature, it will ever oppose the convening of a political body, before whose indignant frown it would be unable to stand an instant, without certain annihilation. The effects of a Convention, if one had seasonably been called, would have been putting down the minority, with all their appendages of aristocracy, many years since, and the restitution of the majority to their inherent rights, and due influence, in the great concerns of government, if, as has been fully demonstrated, that our existing Constitution is vitiated by serious defects which call for efficient and speedy correction.

It must be the wish of every patriotic and generous mind to see the necessary remedies applied; to behold the Constitution renovated; its primitive elements once more brought into action, tempered and ameliorated by the genius of reform. If the citizens of North-Carolina have not lost a proper regard of equality for political rights, from long and habitual acquiescence in their suspension, but that the strangest folly, timidity or prejudice, will indispose them to sanction the grand undertaking now on foot for their political regeneration. Our present system of representation is altogether repugnant and subversive of those sacred principles, upon which alone it can be legitimately graduated. It is exclusive, not inclusive in its benefits; nay, it is a downright monopoly of privilege, rather than a compound of justice and fair equality.

I am also conscientious that North-Carolina would be as much justified by precedents as by necessity, in altering her Constitution; as a proof of which, I should refer you to both ancient and modern history, and particular examples which have been afforded her by a host of her sister States, touching the nationality and the safety of modifying their respective local Constitutions, by merely designating the states which have actually amended their Constitutions. I do hope, without additional reasoning, to dissipate all prejudice, which may exist among my fellow citizens, against renovating our own Constitution on account of the novelty and sacrilege of the undertaking. According, then, to a complication of the American Constitutions, extending, in point of time, up to the year 1818, which is now before me, and to documents touching the subsequent Convention in New-York and Connecticut, furnished by the public prints of the day, it appears that Connecticut, New-York, Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, South-Carolina, Pennsylvania and New-Hampshire, eight out of the thirteen of the original States, have respectively changed their Constitutions; that the change in each of these States has been for the better.

I cannot, for a moment, question that their enlightened example will have its proper weight with the freemen of North Carolina, in deliberating upon the contemplated changes in their own Constitution. I will not despair of success until my hopes are sadly frustrated by the event.

May we not, moreover, most sanguinely hope from the lights of the age, and the resistless march of liberal sentiment over the horizon of the civilized world, that the proud era is at hand when the people of North-Carolina, yielding to the celestial influence of reason, will stand up in all the erectness and decision which they should assume, and proclaim their determination to be really free, and universally honored. Give us a few amendments to the Constitution, such as have been particularized—Give to the body of the people the same immunities indiscriminately, and North-Carolina, among other facilities of her new destiny, will no longer drain herself of wealth and inhabitants to augment the prosperity of other States. On the contrary, her resources of every kind will infinitely magnify—her wealth and population will soon arrive at an enviable pitch—in fine, the arts and sciences, carrying with them every spur to physical and intellectual improvement, will speedily exalt this State from comparative obscurity, to the pinnacle of national grandeur. Under the influence of the above employed reasoning, and deeply impressed by various other considerations, which the compass of the present communication has excluded from notice, I am bound to be of opinion that all the enlightened citizens of the East will unite in sending Delegates, equally representing the freemen of this State, to meet those of the like kind from the West, at Raleigh, on the second Monday in November next, for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution, to be submitted to the people for their ratification, &c.

A CALM OBSERVER.

Rockingham Co. June 21.

INTELLIGENCE.

"Tidings of war, and of adventures new."

FOREIGN.

FROM LONDON PAPERS TO THE 7TH JUNE, RECEIVED AT NEW-YORK

GREAT BRITAIN

The King's health was considerably restored, and the Courier remarks that his appearance at the Council on the 6th was such as to impart the highest gratification. His Majesty gave audience to the Dutch Ambassador on the same day.

The London Gazette of June 7th, contains a proclamation of the King of England, prohibiting his subjects from enlisting or engaging, in any manner, in any foreign service, under the penalty of fine and imprisonment. He also prohibits the fitting out or equipping, in any of his dominions, vessels for warlike purposes, to be engaged in behalf of any foreign power.

Outrages still continued to be perpetrated in Ireland. Murder, robbery, and house burning, were carried on by Capt. Rock and his party.

Marshal Davoust, Prince of Eckmuhl, died at Paris on the 2d of June, of a disease of the lungs.

M. Durande Marenel is coming to the United States as minister from France.

The celebrated north country pedestrian, Ralph Abernathy, recently walked ...mile... in 21 hours and 40 minutes, having 10 minutes to spare.

RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburgh renew the reports that the commencement of hostilities between the Russians and Turks is not far distant.

There has been a talk of recalling the Russian Minister at Paris, M. Capo d'Istria, to St. Petersburgh.

Lieutenant-General Baron Toll is appointed Adjutanl General to his Majesty; and Lieutenant-General Ilowaisky commander in chief of the Don Cossacks.—One hundred and six foreign ships had arrived at Cronstadt, up to the 14th.

GREEKS, TURKS, AND PERSIANS.

The Augsburgh paper of May 27, says —We learn from Seres that, from the 18th of April to the 30th, Turkish troops passed every day thro' that town, marching upon the Morea

Letters from the same town, of the 3d of May, state that the Greeks of the Island of Thasos had attacked and completely defeated a Turkish division proceeding along the coast towards Salonica. It is also stated, that at that period, the citadel of Larissa had fallen into the hands of the Greeks.

Letters from Bucharest state, that 500 houses had been destroyed by a fire which lately broke out there. Almost all of them belonged to Jews; it was not known how the fire originated.

The plague was in Bujuckdere, but the contagion had not spread among the Turks, Armenians, and Jews; but it had begun to spread into Alexandria. Candia and Tyre still suffer from its ravages.

Advices from Constantinople are to the 26th of April, at which date that capital enjoyed entire tranquility, which would be still further confirmed by the sailing of the greater part of the fleet, the crews of which frequently committed excesses. The fortresses of Patros, Corinth, Lepanto, the castles of the Morea, Ceron, Moden, Negropont, and Caristo, were still in possession of the Turks. The governments of Ochri and Elbessan had been lately added to the Vice Royalty of the Porte, which would enable him to make great armaments for the approaching campaign. The rendezvous of the troops to act against the Greeks would be at Larissa, in Thessaly.

The report that the negociations between Persia and the Porte are broken off, because the latter absolutely refuses to cede the districts formerly belonging to Persia, and which it seized upon during the internal troubles in the kingdom, is renewed and asserted with confidence. It seems that the Divan, in resolving not to yield this point, depends on fresh intestine divisions in Persia; but the latter Court does not seem to be uneasy, and has given orders to prosecute the war with fresh vigor. Its Southern Army, which had been considerably reinforced, was expected near Bagdad, the Pacha being too week to resist; he has applied to all quarters for aid, but has received very few reinforcements. It seems that the Southern Persian Army is destined to penetrate to Syria, and the Northern to take possession of Armenia. A general levy against the Persians is expected in Turkey in Asia.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

LONDON, (Sunday evening,) JUNE 8.—Last night we received, by express, from Paris, the journals of Thursday and Friday last. The Regency which has been installed at Madrid, to govern during the captivity of the King, has begun to exercise its functions. One of its first acts has been the appointment of Ambassadors to all the Courts of Europe. It has also endeavored to brand with treachery and cruelty the successful resistance made by Bessieres and his followers.—The details of this affair, as now published, have, we suspect, been exaggerated and colored, in order to throw odium on the Constitutionalists and their cause.—Officially, we are informed that the troops which were in Madrid and the neighborhood, under Abisbal and Zayas, have retired to Talavera and Estramadura, leaving the road of Seville open; and in a private letter, it is stated that two corps of the French army were to quit Madrid on the 1st of June, under General Boudersoult and Bourmont, to proceed to that city and Badajos. Abisbal, it is said, has given in his resignation, and remains in privacy in the neighborhood of Madrid.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Monday, June 10.—COTTON.—The market has continued exceedingly lively, and notwithstanding the extent of business done during the last three weeks, and the recent large arrivals, the spirit of speculation has received little or no check; the demand from the trade has also been very animated, so that the aggregate transactions since our last report have exceeded 17,600 bags. The effect of these transactions on the currency has been an enhancement of $\frac{1}{4}$d. to $\frac{1}{2}$d. on Boweds, Alabamas, and Orleans; $\frac{1}{8}$d. to $\frac{1}{4}$d., on Maranhams and Pernams, which were much sought after by the trade. In other qualities, little or no variation can be noticed, except in low and middle qualities of Sea Islands, for which rather higher prices were paid. A public sale on Friday of 523 bales of Demararas, and 26 barbadoes exhibited no abatement of spirit.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine goes off pretty freely at full rates. 1000 bbls. were taken from the quay at 15s. per cwt. In tar no sales of consequence have transpired.

Sugars, &c.—The transactions in British Plantation Sugars amount to 9000 hhds. at very steady prices.

Tobacco.—The principal demand has been for Virginia and Kentucky leaf, 40 hhds. of which were taken for the Irish market, and 33 hhds. for exports at previous rates. The manufacturers continue to buy in limited quantities; some small investments have, however, been made in Virginia stemmed, of the new crop, to the extent of about 20 hhds. at little variation from the current prices.

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 17.

Capt. Sheed, of the ship Factor, arrived at this port, 32 days from St. Ubes, states that Portugal had remained perfectly tranquil without any apprehension of disturbance, until about the 27th of May, when 10,000 men, under Gen. Sapelveda, revolted and declared in favor of the King. Gen. Sapelveda had been one of the strongest advocates for the Constitution, and had brought the revolution to its height in the most secret manner, it not being suspected until the troops revolted. Our informant states, that it was supposed to have been effected chiefly by bribing the soldiers and non-commissioned officers. After he had completed it, he waited on the King expecting to receive a reward for his fidelity, but the King would not receive him.

He was afterwards severely beaten by his own troops. On the 30th of May the intelligence reached St. Ubes, when one regiment immediately joined the cause of the king, and compelled the inhabitants to illuminate their dwellings. On the following day they sent their Colonel to march in the regiment commanded by a corporal to meet the King.

At Lisbon there was an entire stoppage in business. A division who had been in favor of the Constitution, were afraid of their lives, as the King's party were principally soldiers and disaffected persons without a commander. The inhabitants having no means of defence quietly submitted.

On the troops leaving Lisbon to join the King, the different prisons were left unprotected, and the prisoners, amounting to about 5000, to seek shelter for themselves. In one prison in particular, St. George's Castle, the prisoners, to the amount of 500, had, by some means, (supposed by the assistance of the soldiery,) got into the prison about 300 ball catridges, together with a quantity of arms, and had formed a well digested plan to burn Lisbon, and take possession of the property of the merchants and the money in the vaults of the banks; but, fortunately, the city guard discovered the plot in time to secure them.

On the third of June, one regiment marched into Lisbon with the young Prince at their head, on whom they conferred the honorary title of Commander in Chief. The town of Lisbon was quiet; few respectable people to be seen, and only the rabble and soldiers shouting *Viva el Rey*. The Cortes had adjourned on the 2d, and an embargo had been laid on all vessels at Lisbon. On the 6th, the King, accompanied by the Queen, who took an active part in the restoration, entered Lisbon, and was received with all the honor that could be expected.

When forced, the King issued a proclamation to the people, informing them, that they should again have a Constitution, but modified. The revolution is very unpopular with the higher and middle classes of the people, and many will leave the country as soon as practicable. They fear and say, that it is only the beginning of the revolution; and a number of provinces will not submit. The farmers are all for the Constitution, and where it will end no one knows. There was very little said about Spain. The French had entered Madrid, without any opposition, and it was reported that the revolution in Portugal would injure the Spanish cause.—The embargo had been raised at Lisbon on the 8th of June.

Sir Robert Wilson is stated to have arrived at Oporto on the 31st of May—if this be true, we may safely conclude that the patriotic General finds that it is all up with him in Spain.

On the 6th of June, the order for prohibiting the entering of French vessels of war into Portuguese ports, was revoked, and commanders of the forts on the coast were ordered to render such vessels all the assistance which they might want, and to treat them as those of a friendly and intimately allied nation. By an order of the same date, all persons imprisoned on account of their political opinions, were to be liberated immediately. By an order of the 10th of June, all vessels were to be allowed passports for any of the ports of Brazil.

The Boston Daily Advertiser states, that there are now building in that city about two hundred houses, a large proportion of which are large and elegant dwelling-houses.

THE ELECTION.

The 4th day of this month, the people of North Carolina will be called upon to exercise the most valuable privilege they enjoy as freemen,—the privilege of choosing their lawmakers the right of self-government. It is to be feared, that the frequent exercise of the elective franchise has had the effect of lessening its value in the estimation of some minds. This is wrong. Water is not less delicious, because it gushes from every hill that swells in the landscape: the light of heaven is not less glorious because it shines equally; nor should we esteem lightly our suffrages, because we are called to their exercise once in every year. But however much we may undervalue it, there are parts of the world in which the people long for the same privilege with all the fervour that a lover longs for the smiles of his darling mistress. It was for this that France poured out her blood in torrents? But alas! to no purpose! It is for this, that devoted Spain is now struggling against the leagued tyrants of the old world.

Upon the wise, discreet, and virtuous exercise of this franchise, depends, more than upon all other causes, the continuance of the blessings of a free-government, and of good laws. Every man, then, when he goes to the polls, should go with pure hands and an upright heart: he should keep in mind, that he is voting not only for himself, but for the community at large: all narrow views and selfish feelings should be cast to the winds; and he should let his vote respond to the question—"Which is the man best qualified in sense, and virtue, to serve the public?" But, alas! does not common observation, show us, that there are many who act upon different principles? Men who, like poor Esau, sell their birth right for a mess of pottage or a pot of strong drink! These men are to be pitied, and were they more numerous, to be feared. But if the *sellers* of votes are to be pitied, what shall be thought of the *buyers*? They, indeed, deserve the execrations of all honest men, and the severest penalties of the indignant law;—let no such men be trusted. The man that would *bribe* another out of his free suffrage, would, if opportunity was fitting, cheat him out of his property. Such men are only restrained in their conduct by the fear of justice. Let us pray that none such will rise up among us.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, IN 1801.

Our readers will all remember, that Mr. Jefferson, at his first term, was elected President of the United States by the House of Representatives. As there is some probability that the next President may be chosen in the same way, we presume that the following brief history of the proceedings on that occasion, from the pen of a participant, will not be unacceptable to our readers.

Extract from a Circular of the late A. Henderson, Esq. dated February 28th, 1801.—He was then a Member of Congress from the Salisbury District.

"On the 11th instant the votes for President and Vice-president of the United States were counted in the Senate chamber, when it appeared that Mr. Jefferson and col. Burr had each 73 votes, Mr. Adams 65, general Pinckney 64, and Mr. Jay one. The House of Representatives immediately proceeded to choose, by states, a President from the two highest on the list; on the first ballot eight states voted for Jefferson, six for Burr, and two were divided: The states that voted for

Jefferson, are	Those for *Burr*,
New-York,	New-Hampshire,
New-Jersey,	Massachusetts,
Pennsylvania,	Rhode-Island,
Virginia,	Connecticut,
North-Carolina,	Delaware,
Georgia,	South-Carolina.
Tennessee,	
Kentucky,	

Maryland and Vermont were divided.

We continued to vote without separating until 9 o'clock of the next morning; the result was uniformly the same; the house then suspended further ballotting until 12 o'clock; when, on trying it again, there appeared no variation in the votes; we continued voting from day to day, without doing any other business, until the 17th instant, when, on the 36th balloting, ten states voted for Jefferson, four for Burr, and two put blank tickets into the box; Mr. Jefferson was then declared President of the United States, from the 4th of March next. The federalists supported col. Burr, and the democrats Mr. Jefferson; it is known that neither of those gentlemen are acceptable to the federalists; but of the two they prefer col. Burr."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Fourth of July at Wilkesborough, N. Carolina.

A great many of the inhabitants of Wilkes and some of the adjoining counties, met at Wilkesborough on the 4th instant; Gen. Stokes was appointed President of the day, and Major John Finley Vice President; Col. H. Brown Marshal.—The Militia companies of Capt. Vannoy, and Capt. Wellborn, paraded; and with the rest of the company, marched to the grove, when the declaration of Independence was read, and an appropriate and eloquent oration was delivered by Hugh M. Stokes. esq. to the great gratification of the audience. After hearing the declaration read, and the oration delivered, the company with the militia marched in procession to a cool spring on a Branch of the Yadkin river; where an elegant dinner had been provided by Capt. Vannoy, and where the whole company dined—Gen. Stokes and Major Finley presiding. The following toasts, [illegible] been prepared by a committee, were drunk, under a discharge of musketry from Capt. Wellborn's company;—after which the company separated in the greatest harmony.

THE TOASTS.

1st. *The day we celebrate*—May its annual return be greeted by Americans, as prosperous and happy as this day, till time shall be no more.

2d. *Washington*—The hero of '76.—The glory of Americans, at whose name tyrants tremble.

3d. *The President of the United States*—The unanimous choice of a great and free people.

4th. *Benjamin Franklin, Henry Laurens, and the old Continental Congress*—Choice spirits for troublesome times, who never shrunk from danger.

5th. *The Constitution of the United States*—The best barrier and only safeguard of our liberty—May its blessings descend to the latest posterity.

6th. *Our next President*—May political opposition and sectional prejudices be forgotten, and the spirit of toleration and union guide our choice.

7th. *A well-organized Militia*—The only safeguard of a free and independent nation—May we never lack a Washington to command them in time of danger.

8th. *The Navy of the United States*—Her pride and glory—A wall of fire around her in times of danger.

9th. *The Union of the States*—Cursed be the head that plans, and palsied be the arm which is put forth to separate them.

10th. *Internal Improvements*—The high road to National wealth—May North Carolina therein emulate her sister States.

11th *South Americans*—First rocked in the cradle of war—nursed in the bosom of despotism—May the dark rays of past ages be succeeded by the radient blaze of liberty and equality.

12th. *Spain*—contending for self-government—She has the good wishes of every friend of liberty in the world, on her side.

13th. *The People of the United States*—May good feelings, fine principles and undaunted patriotism, survive to the latest posterity.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

To the Freemen of North Carolina.

In my last, I promised to give you a view of the practical result of federal numbers, as a base of calculation for the State of North-Carolina. By federal numbers is meant the free population, added to three-fifths of the Slaves. Thus if a County contains 8000 free persons and 5000 slaves, its federal number would be eleven thousand. The principle was adopted by the convention who framed the present constitution of the United States, as a compromise between the jaring interests of the slave and non-slave holding states. The latter contended, that slaves should not be taken into the enumeration as forming the base of representation, while the former contended that they should be taken into the enumeration. This conflict of interest proved nearly fatal to the Union of the Northern and Southern States. As a matter of compromise, it was agreed on that three-fifths of the slaves should be added, and the remaining two-fifths excluded. Hence the principle of federal numbers: and whether it is calculated to improve the representation of the State of North-Carolina remains to be seen. It has been represented as a principle of great *equality*, and calculated to correct the existing inequality. The kind of equality which it will produce I shall attempt to show you. The rates of 5000 applied to the several counties in the State, will give the following result. In the counties composing the first Congressional district, there will be fractions over the rates,

——	of	8,000	8th district	5,000
2nd	district	7,000	9th do.	8,000
3rd	do.	7,000	10th do.	5,000
4th	do.	15,000	11th do.	8,000
5th	do.	12,000	12th do.	10,000
6th	do.	12,000	13th do.	12,000
7th	do.	13,000		
		81,000		48,000
				81,000
			Total,	129,000

over the rates, and of course unrepresented. The reports made to the last Legislature on the subject of congressional districts, and presumed to be correct, furnish the data from which the foregoing calculations have been made. I hope they will prove to you that considerable inequality will exist in the representation under the contemplated change, and although a small improvement may be made, it will be much less than you expected. Another inequality much more serious to the State of North-Carolina, will follow from the adoption of federal numbers as a base for representation. The general result in practice will be this,—That representation and taxation will bring in an inverse proportion to each other. Those counties which bear the greatest relative burden of taxation, will in return receive the least relative power, and those which bear the least relative burden of taxation will possess the greatest relative power. Establishing the doctrine, that those who pay most shall receive least, and those who pay least shall receive most. I hope to be able to prove that such will be the result, not from theoretical reasoning, but from undeniable facts. The following counties, with the federal numbers annexed, paid into the public treasury the sums specified, agreeably to the Comptroller's report, for 1821.

	Fed. No.	Dol.		Fed. No.	Dol.
Chatham	11,739	1,390	Stokes	13,153	1,333
Caswell	10,773	1,460	Surry	11,774	993
	22,512	2,830		24,927	2,326
Cabarrus	6,580	920	Iredell	12,877	1,049
Mecklen'g	14,226	1,804	Burke	12,645	975
	20,806	2,724		25,522	2,024
Cabarrus	6,680	920	Burke	12,877	975
Caswell	10,773	1,390	Buncomb	10,126	776

Chatham, Cabarrus, Caswell and Mecklenburg, with the federal number 43,318, and paying the heaviest tax, $5,574 under the rates of 5000 would be entitled to 8 members, and Stokes, Surry, Iredell and Burke, with a federal number of 50,449, and paying the least tax $4,050 would have ten members. Cabarrus County, with a federal number of 6,580 and tax of $920, would have one member, and Burke County with a federal number of 12,645 and tax of $975, would have two members. The people of Cabarrus County in proportion to their numbers would pay nearly double as much of their labour into the public treasury as the people of [illegible] political [illegible] would this be justice, or the [illegible] country? If our present system was destroyed, and you were called on to form a new one, would you enter into a political association in which the principle would be established that those counties which should pay least should have most power, and those which would pay most, least power? Such I fear would be the operation of federal numbers as a base of representation. The same principle applied to the other sections of the State will produce a similar result. It is believed that as regards numbers a greater equality will be produced; as regards taxation a much greater inequality will result; for it is believed to be demonstrable, that a comparatively small portion of the people of North-Carolina will sustain the greater portion of the public burdens, and in return will possess but little power, and those who will bear the smallest portion of the public burdens will possess the greatest power.

In the aggregate, whether a loss or gain will be experienced from the contemplated change in representation is left for your good sense to determine. In my next I shall examine the remaining part of the project of convention, the biennial meeting of the legislature, and shall attempt to strip it of the gilted trappings with which it has been surmounted, and present it in its genuine features. COMMON SENSE.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

"I've often seen with armed heel,
A wight bestride a common weal."
Hudibras.

Mr. Editor: In your paper of the 8th ult. over the signature of Anti-Radical, there appears nothing save the venomous attacks of an electioneering parasite, whose inconsistent assertions serve much to develope his illiberal views in his own political horizon. The right of an investigation of the conduct of civil, as well as military men—a right which has been held so sacred, where the smallest portion of rational liberty has been enjoyed, seems, in the heated imagination of this, as well as other modern necromancers, to be the mere spirit of what they so emphatically denominate Radicalism; though Anti asserts, symptoms of the faction (as he styles them) began to reveal themselves at the close of the Seminole War, when they assumed the name of Radicals. I would know of Anti whether they assumed that name, or whether it was a malignant appellation, which seems so much to affect his high-toned risibility.—The idea he gives of Radicals appears nothing, except the inflexible patriotism of the present day. The principal theme, however, of his effusions, seems to be the political gallows of Jackson's Florida campaign, where he states the Indians or semi-devils, were *always* led on by two Englishmen by the names of Arbuthnot and Ambrister; Jackson pursues them, overtakes and captures them, with these two men, and a Fanatic by the name of Francis the prophet; we would remind Anti, that our memories are rather tenacious to permit us to obliterate the proceedings of their trial with its succeeding consequences; and this late period is not the time to comment on the jurisprudence of the event; Anti, however, in future, should be more cautious in his specifications. On this same gallows, he says, the Radicals built their hopes of overturning the administration, and hanging the General in his turn. It, I believe, was never whispered with such a phrenzy as he seems to intimate; his conduct in the investigation was never pursued with the spirit of a base faction, but a stern and inflexible investigation of his civil as well as his military power; he was acquitted in the House of Representatives; the Senate referred it to a committee whose report censured the general; the report was signed by a Mr. Lacock, but it was generally known to be from the pen of Wm. H. Crawford! But I would ask, *by whom was it known?* He assails Mr. Crawford merely with assertions, and seems to have forgot that Mr. Adams is an avowed enemy to acts that vest arbitrary authority in civil or military men. Anti conceives the people ignorant of the political maze he endeavours to unfold to them, and digresses on it, as the *summum bonum* of his perfection; as an enthusiast he envelopes himself in clouds of egotism, and waves the laurels of the general over the heads of those he conceives will be made his own proselytes; he might have, had he continued his numbers, made us all politicians of his own school; but *he made a pause, an awful pause indeed, prophetic of his end.*

APPLETON.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

NEW EVIDENCE

Of God's Communion with the Soul.

Some days ago, I was credibly informed of a very singular circumstance; a man's having a foreknowledge of his own death, when he was apparently in good health, and but a short time previous to his exit. Evan Huie, a citizen of Chatham county, related it to a near neighbor of mine; the circumstances are as follows:

He states, that a week or two ago, a Methodist preacher was riding his circuit, and in the last round that he then was expecting to take; also, near the end of his circuit. The preacher attended a meeting not far from where Huie was living, to which many people repaired. After meeting, the preacher took a certain man into the grave-yard and showed him where he wished to be buried.—Told him that he should not live to ride out his circuit; and it is likely he gave directions relative to other things. The preacher then went home with this man; and they took their afternoon's repast as usual. After dinner, the preacher arose from the table, took a seat, and instantly sunk down and expired!! O, transient pain! O, happy death! But how much [illegible] There [illegible] doubt but that it is happy. May we all endeavour, to explore other [illegible]. O! may we all arise from the dust of the earth, whereof we were made—from the low scenes of this mortal life—from the petty pursuits of this world, and set our faces towards heaven; where the Redeemed, by the Grace of God, through Jesus Christ, his beloved Son, rest forever more, Amen. May we all seek the Lord, whilst he may be found—whilst he continues the operations of his love on our minds. May we walk, while we have the light—"the light of Christ, that enlighteneth every man." For,

"Whilst the light holds out to burn,
Return ye ransomed sinners home."

May we all improve our talents. May we all seek the Lord for ourselves; and to know his truth, as it is in Jesus our Saviour. May we fear and love the Lord, for he is over all gods. The Lord's mercy is great, and endureth forever. Love ye the Lord.

A FRIEND OF MANKIND.

PASTORAL LETTER,

Of the Bishop of North Carolina.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocess of North-Carolina:

Desirous as I am, my Brethren, of extending to all parts of the Diocess, as early as possible, the ministration of that sacred character, with which, at your call, I have been invested, I am, nevertheless, constrained, by various but imperious circumstances, to put off, for a short season, the continuation of my present journey.

It is my purpose, however, with the Divine permission, to return as early in the month of August as my other affairs will permit, and extend my visit to the western part of the state, so as to embrace as many of the congregations in that quarter as possible, together with such others in the south-western section as the necessary preparations for my removal to this place, as my permanent residence, will admit.

My anxiety for a personal knowledge of you, my Brethren, is very great. My sense of the awful responsibilities of my station, precludes all minor considerations of personal ease or interest; and the pressing demands of the churches stimulate me to every exertion for the general satisfaction, and for the advancement of our Zion. Under the united influence of these motives, you may rest assured of my most speedy and zealous co-operation in every measure calculated to promote the great, because *eternal*, interests committed to our trust. Considered in this light, the cause, in defence of which we are set, is divested of every character of a party question, or of an interest separate from the great interest of the present and everlasting welfare of all our kind—while it is not divested of the influence and effect of those outward institutions which, as they are coeval with Christian hope, so are they, by Divine appointment, the ground on which we must rest for assurance in the entertainment of it.

Invested with this heavenly character, let us, my Brethren, cherish its holy comforts in our hearts, and adorn it in our lives, that we may be a "living epistle of Christ, to be read of all men."—Thus shall we "adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour," and best recommend our holy religion to the consideration and adoption of all around us. Thus shall the vital interests of the church of Christ be promoted, and the fruit being unto holiness, the end be everlasting life.

Such information as may aid in the application of my labours to the interests of the church, is respectfully requested from the clergy generally, and from such of the laity as feel an interest in the spread of pure and undefiled religion in the waste places of our Zion.

I shall fix myself in this City as early as I can get possession of the house which I have rented, which will be some time in the month of December next.—Direct, for the present, to Boydron, Mecklenburg county, Va. or to Salisbury, N. C. to be left till called for.

Your affectionate friend and pastor,
JOHN S. RAVENSCROFT.

Raleigh, July 12, 1823.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Rutherford County.

The Corresponding Committee for the county of Rutherford, in conformity to the resolutions adopted by their fellow-citizens at Raleigh during the late Session of the Legislature, met at Rutherford on the 16th of January; and having organized themselves by calling to the chair John Moore, Esq. and appointing Dr. Charles L. H. Schieffelin their Secretary, a number of their fellow-citizens being present. The aforesaid resolutions having been read, James Graham, Esq. politely favored the committee with a succinct and comprehensive explanation of the motives and strong inducements which impelled to their adoption. The committee then proceeded to adopt the following resolutions:

1st. That delegates, consisting of two members from each captain's district within the county of Rutherford, be invited to meet this committee at Rutherfordton, the 2d Monday in May next, and there to express the opinion of their constituents on the subject of constitutional reform; and that, in the mean time, the members of the corresponding committee be charged with the duty of attending the musters, and other places of public resort, for the pur- [illegible] 3d day of May.

Accordingly, on the [illegible] a majority of the committee [illegible] Gen. Walton [illegible] Moore; and the names of 43 freemen were handed in, 43 of whom appeared and took their seats.

Mr. James L. T[illegible] the delegates, rose and asked [illegible] from the committee. Accordingly, one of the gentlemen of the committee explained the purposes for which they had been convened, accompanied with a request that any member present would favor the meeting with his sentiments candidly on the subject. Upon which [illegible] addressed the meeting in favor of amending the Constitution, followed by the Rev. Mr. Kerr, the Rev. Mr. Richardson, and Dr. Schieffelin, on the same side. Mr. Henry Conteague then delivered his sentiments in opposition to the amendments, particularly that of lessening the meetings of the Legislature,—as every well governed State ought frequently to have their legislative council in session, to hear and redress grievances, without too much sticking at the expenses,—that when the meetings of the legislature were prorogued to distant periods, business accumulated, the sessions became long and tedious, greatly to the detriment of the members, and not in any great degree lessening expenses,—and instanced the Eastern States who hold annual, yet short sessions of their Legislature.

Joseph M. D. Carson, Esq. then addressed the meeting. The vote of the delegates was then taken, on the expediency of amending the Constitution; the result was, 41 in the affirmative, and 1 in the negative.

Managers were then appointed to superintend the election of delegates to meet at Raleigh in November next,—to wit:

At the Court-House, Dr. C. L. H. Schieffelin and Capt. Robt. Twitty; Watson's, Maj. John Gelky and Mr. Hugh Watson; Whitesides, Messrs. Amos Green and Washington Whitesides; Mumford's Cove, Rev. Perminter Morgan and Mr. J. Williams; Mills, Joel C. Cloud and Edwin Hamlin; High Shoals, Rev. Jesse Richardson and John Wall, Esq.; Irvinsville, Mr Phillip Ramsour and the Rev. B. Hicks; Duncansfield, Joseph Green and John Harrall, Esqs.; Shuford's, Messrs. McFarland and M. Shuford; Cooper's Spring, Daniel Carson and Jesse Benton, Esqs. The meeting then adjourned to the Tuesday of July Court, 4 o'clock, P. M.

Tuesday, 15th of July, the delegation met according to adjournment,—Mr. Moore in the chair.

On motion of the Rev. Henry M. Kerr, *Resolved*, that this meeting nominate, by ballot, two candidates to represent this county at Raleigh, in the grand committee, to meet in November next. James Graham and Joseph M. D. Carson, Esqrs. were designated, whose names are respectfully tendered to the people.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Western Carolinian.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN MOORE, *Chairman.*

[CIRCULAR.]

General Post Office, 7th [illegible] 1823.

Sir: It is believed that [illegible] of the irregularities and losses in the transmission of letters, proceed from the [illegible] examination of the contents of the mail, between those points at which distributing offices are established. To guard in future against such irregularities and losses, you are required to procure, with the least possible delay, if your office is not already furnished with them, Way-bags, made of substantial materials, and of sufficient size to contain all the letters that are required to be distributed at the intermediate offices, between your office and the next distributing office, so that the principal mail shall in no instance be examined, except at the distributing offices. I am, very respectfully, your [illegible] servant.

JOHN McLEAN.

Clock for Sale.

A FIRST rate Brass Clock and Mahogany case for sale on moderate terms. Apply at this Office.

August 5, 1823. 3t67

Attention Mechanics.

THE undersigned Commissioners for the building a Court House in Ashville, Buncombe County, do hereby give public notice that on the first day of September next, at Ashville, a contract will be entered into by said Commissioners, with any person who may become the lowest bidder, (who will give such bond and security as may be required,) for building said Court House, a plan whereof, together with the specifications and terms of contract, may be seen at any time by applying to said Commissioners.

JOHN McELROY,
JAMES M. SMITH,
JOHN JARRETT,
JOHN WOODFIN,
SAMUEL CHUNN,

Commissioners.

Buncombe, July 18th, 1823. 6t67

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Daniel Cress, dec'd. are requested to call and settle their accounts, otherwise they will find them in the hands of officers by the 10th day of August. And all those that have claims against the estate, will bring them forward and receive payment.

E. CRESS, } Ex'rs.
J. GAY. }

July, 15th, 1823. 3w68

Bank Stock, on Credit.

ON Thursday the 21st of August next, (being Thursday of the County Court,) one hundred and ninety-four Shares Stock of the State Bank of North-Carolina, and fifty-six Shares Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, belonging to the estate of Daniel Cress, late of Salisbury, dec'd, will be sold on a credit of six months. Bonds with at least two good securities will be required, and other particulars made known on the day of sale, by the executors.

EDWARD CRESS,
JOSHUA GAY,
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

Salisbury, July 11th, 1823. 6wt67

[illegible] LIVERPOOL [illegible]
[illegible] VERY.

From [illegible]'s fertile soil,
Behold the eternal theme,
Gleaned out by housewards as they toil,
Ascends the negress's grain.

Beyond the Inde's stormy bound,
In rich Potosi's mine,
Immur'd beneath the cavern'd ground,
The wretched bondagan pines.

And [illegible] the dark Levantine wave
[illegible] Lybian shore,
In hitter toil the galley slave
Still labours at the oar.

From every clime beneath the skies,
Fetter'd by slavery's chain,
The accents of captive millions rise,
And shall they plead in vain?

Shall man, of little power possess'd,
His fellow worm enthral?
And rudely from his brother wrest
The blessing—given to all?

Yes—thus it is; yet not unpaid
His tyranny prevails;
And all his barbarous deeds are weighed
In Heaven's unerring scales.

And when the dark and silent grave
Its gloomy jaws shall close,
And the stern master and his slave
Alike in dust repose;

Each bursting sigh each bitter tear,
Each bosom's tortured thrill,
Shall then in black array appear
Before the judgment seat.

Then tremble, tyrant of the day,
And shudder at thy doom;
For know, vain man, thy little sway
Is ended in the tomb.

That home, the wretch the slave implores,
A tenement of rest,
That leads to those smiling shores
The Islands of the blest!—

Literary Extracts, &c.

Settlement of differences in Society without the aid of Law.

FROM CLARKSON'S PORTRAITURE OF QUAKERISM.

Men are so constituted by nature, and the mutual intercourse between them is such, that circumstances must unavoidedly arise which will occasion differences. These differences will occasionally rouse the passions and after all they will still be to be settled. The Quakers, like other men, have their differences. But you rarely see any disturbance of the temper on this account. You rarely hear intemperate invectives. You are witness to no blows. If in the course of law you have never seen their characters stained by convictions, for a breach of the marriage-contract, or for the crime of adultery, so neither have you seen them disgraced by conviction of brutal violence, or that most barbarous of all Gothic customs, the duel.

It is a lamentable fact, when we consider that we live in an age removed above eighteen hundred years from the first promulgation of Christianity, one of the great objects of which was to insist upon the subjugation of the passions, that our children should not have been better instructed, than that we should now have to behold men of apparently good education settling their disputes by an appeal to arms.—It is difficult to conceive what preposterous principles can actuate men to induce them to such a mode of decision. Justice is the ultimate wish of every reasonable man in the termination of his casual difference with others. But in the determination of cases by the sword the injured man not unfrequently falls, while the aggressor sometimes adds to his offence, by making a widow, or an orphan, and by the murder of a fellow-creature. But it is possible the duellist may conceive that he adds to his reputation by decision of this sanguinary nature. But surely he has no other reputation with good men than that of a wretch, or a savage, or an infatuated creature; and if he falls, he is pitied by these on no other motive than that of his folly and of his crime. What philosopher can extol his courage, who, knowing the bondage of the mind while under the dominion of fashion, believes that more courage is necessary in refusing a challenge than in going into the field? What legislatnre can applaud his patriotism, when he sees him violate the laws of his country? What Christian his religion, when he reflects on the relative duties of man, on the law of love and benevolence that should have guided him, on the principles that it is more noble to suffer than resist, and on the circumstance, that he may put himself into the doubly criminal situation of a murderer and a suicide by the same act?

George Fox, in his doctrine of the influence of the spirit as a divine teacher, and in that of the necessity of the subjugation of the passions, in order that the inward man might be in a fit state to receive its admonitions, left to the Society a system of education, which, if acted upon, could not fail of producing peaceable and quiet characters; but, foreseeing that among the best men differences would unavoidably arise from their intercourse in business and other causes, it was his desire, that these should be settled in a Christian manner. He advised therefore that no member should appeal to law; but that he should refer his difference to arbitration by persons of exemplary character in the Society.—This mode of decision appeared to him to be consistent with the spirit of Christianity, and with the advice of the apostle Paul, who recommended that all the differences among the Christian of his own time should be referred to the decision of the saints, or of such other Christians as were eminent for their lives and conversation.

This mode of decision, which began to take place among the Quakers in the time of George Fox, has been continued by them to the present day.—Cases where property is concerned to the amount of many thousands, are determined in no other manner. By this process the Quakers obtain their verdicts in a way peculiarly satisfactory. For law-suits are at best tedious. They often destroy brotherly love in the individuals while they continue. They excite also, during this time, not unfrequently, a vindicative spirit, and lead to family-feuds and quarrels.—They agitate the minds also, hurt the temper, and disqualify a man for the proper exercise of his devotion. Add to this, that the expences of law are frequently so great, that burthens are imposed upon men for matters of little consequence, which they feel as evils and incumbrances for a portion of their lives: burthens, which guilt alone, and which no indiscretion could have merited. Hence the Quakers experience advantages in the settlement of their differences which are known but to few others.

The Quakers, when any difference arises about things that are not of serious moment, generelly settle it amicably between themselves; but in matters that are intricate and of weighty concern, they have recourse to arbitration. If it should happen that they are slow in proceeding to arbitration, overseers, or any others of the Society, who may come to the knowledge of the circumstance, are to step in and to offer their advice. If their advice be rejected, complaint is to be made to their own monthly meeting concerning them, after which they will come under the discipline of the Society; and if they still persist in refusing to settle their differences, or to proceed to arbitration, they may be disowned. I may mention here, that any member going to law with another, without having previously tried to accommodate matters between them, according to the rules of the Society, comes under the decipline in the like manner.

When arbitration is determined upon, the Quakers are enjoined to apply to persons of their own Society to decide the case. It is considered, however, desirable, that they should not trouble their ministers if they can help it on these occasions, as the minds of these ought to be drawn out as little as possible into worldly concerns. If Quakers, however, should not find among Quakers such as they would chose to employ for these purposes, or such as many possess skill in regard to the matter in dispute, they may apply to others out of the Society, sooner than go to law.

The following is a concise statement of the rules recommended by the Society in the case of arbitrations.

Each party is to choose one or two friends as arbitrators, and all the persons so chosen are to agree upon a third or fifth.—The arbitrators are not to consider themselves as advocates for the party by whom they were chosen, but as men whose duty it is to judge righteously, fearing the Lord. The parties are to enter into engagements to abide by the award of the arbitrators. Every meeting of the arbitrators is to be made known to the parties concerned, till they have been fully heard. No private meetings are allowed between some of the arbitrators, or with one party separate from the other, on the busines referred to them. No representation of the case of one party, either by writing or otherwise, is to be admitted without being made fully known to the other; and, if required, a copy of such representations is to be delivered to the other party. The arbitrators are to hear both parties fully in the presence of each other, whilst either has any fresh matter to offer, for a time mutually limited. In the case of any doubtful point of law, the arbitartors are jointly to agree upon a case, and to consult counsel. It is recommended to arbitrators to propose to the parties that they should give an acknowledgement in writing, before the award is made, that they have been candidly and fully heard.

In the same manner as a Quaker proceeds with a Quaker in the case of any difference, he is led by his education and habits to proceed with others, who are not members of the same Society. A Quaker seldom goes to law with a person of another denomination, till he has proposed arbitration. If the proposal be not accepted, the Quaker has then no remedy but the law. For a person who is out of the Society cannot be obliged upon pain of disownment, as a Quaker may, to submit to such a mode of decision, being out of the reach of the Quaker decipline.

CITY OF MEXICO.

The following account of the appearance of the city of Mexico, by an American citizen, who has recently returned from a visit to that country, is copied from the Kentucky Reporter.

The architecture of Mexico is truly splendid, and the buildings massive beyond conception. Houses of from six to seven hundred feet square and occupied by a single family are not uncommon. Their walls are all of volcanic stone, well plastered over and whitewashed, and many of the houses beautifully painted without and within.—They are built to last forever, and in consequence of there being scarcely a particle of wood in the whole fabric, are fire proof. The stair steps are marble, the railing and ballustrades of iron and brass, and the floors of marble or tile. The doors are plated over with sheet iron or copper, and the windows are like those of a prison, without shutters, and secured by strong grates of iron. These wonderful buildings, together with the great regularity and wideness of the streets, their elegant pavements and fine sewers gave to the city an appearance which as far surpassed my expectation as the country around fell below it. The church put up by Cortez looks new and undefaced in any part. There splendid Cathedral cost the work of ninety years constant labour. One hundred thousand dollars is, in our country, thought an extravagant price for the building of a house, while here one million is not unfrequently expended. In short, there is no city in the world that can compare with it in number of fine buildings. It is true, that in magnitude it falls far below many cities of the old world, and is probably but little superior to that of Philadelphia and New-York; though, notwithstanding, it has the advantage of all others in one respect, there not being an indifferent building in it.

The city has a permanent population of one hundred and thirty-seven thousand; one fourth of which have no habitation, but pass their existence in the open streets. At present there is a temporary influx, probably of one thousand of the latter description of population.

The valley of Anahauch, of which Humboldt speaks as being so spacious and well cultivated, is scarcely entitled to the name of a valley. It is a narrow strip of country, closely bordered with hills and mountains, covered with volcanic rocks and barren sands. There is not one sprig of native timber, neither on the hills nor in the valley, near the city. Nor is this owing to the lands being uncultivated, (for there is more than one half untillable) but to the extreme sterility of the soil, which in many places consists of dry sand; and as there are eight months in the year during which it never rains, whatever little vegetation there is, becomes as dry as a crisp. The Indians pack brambles, coal and mule's dung the distance of many leagues upon their backs, and sell it as fuel for cooking: for the inhabitants make no other use of fire, there not being a chimney nor fire place in the empire.

Mexico at this time exhibits a scene of horror and human degradation.—The streets are throughout the day crowded with beggars, and at night with prostitutes and assassins. The mines in consequence of the violence of the government, and rapacity of the leaders who seized on all the wealth taken from them, have been neglected. The enterprising capitalists of the country, have left it, and carried with them their wealth: while others who have money out have called it in, and hoard it for safe keeping; thus leaving the country almost without money, and reducing many to acts they would scorn in better times. Colonels and priests are now to be found among the most importunate beggars.

Intellectual cultivation is also at a low ebb and has been greatly inferior to what we have been led to believe. Upon my inquiring of an intelligent friend sometime resident in the city, and who is writing the history of the country, what the present state of intellectual and moral improvement was, and whether it had ever been such as described by Humboldt, he answered me as follows: "Baron Humboldt's History of New Spain, abstracted from his mathematical demonstrations, his statistics and philosophical observations, may be compared to the pictnre of a deformed object; unless, indeed, the physical as well as intellectual character of the country, has since he wrote been totally subverted. About 84 in 100 persons," continued he "are natives and casts of different gradations; 80 in 100 may read, a smaller number may write. Born, bred and educated in the grossest idolatry, a liberal, sound sense of religion is unknown; and when I have proposed to the clergy the gratuitous distribution of the Holy Evangelists, to the extent of a thousand copies, I have been told that the book was interdicted, and it was observed, that the people were more happy in ignorance. Assassinations are common in the streets, yet I have not heard of a punishment nor complaint."

Notwithstanding the number of the aged, the blind, the decrepid and maimed of all ages, sex and colours, who infest the streets for alms, I hear of no chrritable institution for their relief; and the expression of pity, compassion, or humanity, has never struck my ears from man or woman. As to intelligence, what can be expected from a people secluded from the world and prohibited the use of books!—Will mere scholastic acquirements, scattered with a sparing hand, convey to the mind useful knowledge or practical information? No! ninety in one hundred are buried in theprofoundest ignorance, without morals, manners, or a ray of intellectual improvement. Thefts, falsehood, fraud, gambling, and fornication, are familiar, and excite neither disgust or horror, and with the exception of the first and third imputations, pervade all ranks and professions, from the purpled bishop and the bespangled marquesa, down to the strolling mendicant. Can such a benighted race step suddenly into a free and representative government; the bases of which are moral principle, intellectual light, private virtue, and public spirit? Alas! I must negative the proposition.

FROM THE PERCEY ANECDOTES.

BURNING MIRRORS.

Many have questioned the fact recorded by several historians, concerning the surprising effects of the burning mirrors of Archimides, by means of which the Roman ships besieging Syracuse were burnt to ashes. Descartes particularly discredited the story, as fabulous; and with five mirrors of the same size, placed in a frame, he contrived to throw the rays reflected from them to the same spot, at the distance of more than a hundred feet; and by this means he produced such a degree of heat, as led him to conclude that, by increasing their number, he could have set fire to inflamable substances at a greater distance. He likewise made a voyage to Syracuse, in company with his pupil, Schottus, in order to examine the place of the supposed transaction; and they were both of opinion that the galleys of Marcellus could not have been more than thirty paces from Archimides.

Procius is also said to have destroyed the navy of Vitalian, besieging Byzantium, by means of burning glasses.

Among the moderns, the most remarkable mirrors have been those of Magine; of Septala of Milan, which was nearly three feet and a half in diameter, and which burnt at the distance of fifteen or sixteen paces; of Vilette, and Tschiruhausen; the new complex one of M. Buffon; that of Trudaine, and that of Parker.

La Brocquiere, a traveller of the fifteenth century, says, that at Damascus they make mirrors of steel that magnify objects like burning glasses—and one of them exposed to the [illegible] ted the heat so strongly [illegible] to a plank fifteen or [illegible]

M. Buffon constructed a machine consisting of a [illegible] by which he seems to have [illegible] secret of Archimides, and to have vindicated the credit of history in this point. The experiment was first tried with twenty-four mirrors, which rapidly set on fire a combustible matter prepared of pitch and tow, laid on a deal board at a distance of sixty-six French feet. He then further pursued the attempt, and put together a kind of polyhedron, consisting of one hundred and sixty-eight pieces of plane looking glass, each six inches square; and by means of this, some boards of beach wood were set on fire at the distance of a hundred and fifty feet, and a silver plate was melted at the distance of sixty feet. This machine, in the next stage of its improvement, contained three hundred and sixty plane mirrors, each eight inches long and six broad; mounted on a frame eight feet high and seven feet broad. With twelve of these mirrors light combustible matters were kindled at a distance of twenty feet; with forty-five of them at the same distance, a large tin vessel was melted; and with a hundred and seventeen, a thin piece of silver. When the whole machine was employed, all the metals and metallic minerals were melted at the distance of twenty-five and of forty feet, M. Buffon afterwards constructed a machine, which contained four hundred mirrors, each six inches square, with which he could melt lead and tin at the distance of one hundred and forty feet.

But the most powerful burning mirror ever constructed was that of Mr. Parker, an eminent glass manufacturer in Fleet-street; it was made a few years ago by Mr. Peen, an ingenious artizan who lived at Islington. He erected an out building at the bottom of his garden for the purpose of carrying on his operations; and at length succeeded in producing the most powerful burning lens that have ever been known. Its diameter was three feet; and the completing it, with its necessary apparatus, is said to have cost his employer, Mr. Parker, upwards of 700*l*. Its powers were astonishing; the most hard and solid substances of the mineral world, as platina, iron, steel, flint, stone, &c. were melted in a few seconds, on being exposed to its immense focus. A diamond, weighing ten grains, exposed to this lens for thirty minutes, was reduced to six grains—during which operation it opened and foliated like the leaves of a flower, and emitted whitish fumes; when closed again it bore a polish, and retained its form. Ten cut garnets, taken from a bracelet, began to run into each other in a few seconds, and at last formed one globular garnet. The clay used by Mr. Wedgewood to make his pyrometric test, run in a few seconds into a white enamel; and several specimens of lavas and other volcanic productions, on being exposed to the focus of the lens, yielded to its power.

A subscription was proposed in London, for raising the sum of seven hundred guineas, towards indemnifying the inventor for the expense he had incurred in its construction, and retaining his curious and useful machine in England, but from the failure of the subscription, and some other concurring circumstances, Mr. Parker was induced to dispose of it to Captain Mackintosh, who accompanied Lord Macartney in the embassy to China; and it was left, much to the regret of the philosophers in Europe, at Pekin, where it remains in the hands of persons, who most probably know neither its value nor use.

THE WISDOM OF GOD.

When we view that immense structure of the universe in which we dwell; when we think of him, whose wisdom has planned the system of being; whose mind comprehends, whose counsels direct the whole course of events, from the beginning to the end of time; by whom nothing is so inconsiderable as to be overlooked, or so transient as to be forgotten; who attends to the concerns of the poor man in his cottage, while he is steering the sun and the moon in their course through the heavens; into what astonishment and self annihilation do we fall; before him all our boasted knowledge is ignorance, and our wisdom is folly. Wherever we cast our eyes on his works and ways, we find all things adjusted in *number, weight and measure;* and after all that we can survey, lo! these are but a part of his ways; and *how small a portion has heard of him!*